

Internet Policy and Governance Europe's Role in Shaping the Future of the Internet

Communication COM(2014)72/4 of 12.2.2014 from the European Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions

http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX%3A52014DC0072%3AEN%3ANOT



Introduction

Sustainable governance which involves all stakeholders is essential in order to preserve the benefits of the Internet.

Internet governance involves a wide variety of organisations, and is broadly understood to refer to the "development and application by Governments, the private sector and civil society, in their respective roles, of shared principles, norms, rules, decision-making procedures, and programmes that shape the evolution and use of the Internet"



Introduction

The Commission is committed to working with partners to rebuild trust in the Internet, including through the strengthening of its global governance, which is an essential prerequisite for a sustainable future for an open Internet.



Objectives

A common European vision for Internet governance

- to defend and promote fundamental rights and democratic values, and multi-stakeholder governance structures that are based on clear rules that respect those rights and values
- as a single, un-fragmented network, subject to the same laws and norms that apply in other areas of our day-to-day lives; and where individuals can benefit from their rights and from judicial remedies when those rights are infringed;



Objectives

A common European vision for Internet governance

- governed by a genuine multistakeholder model
 - where the necessary inter-governmental discussions are anchored in a multistakeholder context in the full understanding that the Internet is built and maintained by a variety of stakeholders, as well as governments;
 - where decisions are taken on the basis of principles of good governance, including transparency, accountability, and inclusiveness of all relevant stakeholders



Objectives

A common European vision for Internet governance

- with a strengthened and reformed Internet Governance Forum
- with a globalised Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) and Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA).



The Commission supports establishing a coherent set of global Internet governance principles, consistent with fundamental rights and democratic values, with all stakeholders.

The Commission will facilitate discussions among stakeholders, including via multistakeholder platforms and the High Level Group on Internet Governance. The Commission invites the Council and the European Parliament to contribute to a common European position in all appropriate venues.



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For over two years, the Commission has advocated an approach summarised by the COMPACT acronym: the Internet as a space of Civic responsibilities, One unfragmented resource governed via a Multistakeholder approach to Promote democracy and Human Rights, based on a sound technological Architecture that engenders Confidence and facilitates a Transparent governance both of the underlying Internet infrastructure and of the services which run on top of it.



The Commission will engage with stakeholders to:

- strengthen the Internet Governance Forum, taking account of the Recommendations of the Working Group on Improvements to the IGF;
- clearly define the role of public authorities in the multistakeholder context, consistent with an open and free Internet;
- facilitate issues-based multistakeholder dialogue and decision-making across organisational boundaries.



The Commission will work with all stakeholders to

- identify how to globalise the IANA functions, whilst safeguarding the continued stability and security of the domainname system;
- establish a clear timeline for the globalisation of ICANN, including its Affirmation of Commitments.



The European Commission is **firmly committed** to the multistakeholder model of Internet governance. The Commission calls upon stakeholders to further **strengthen the sustainability of the model** by making actors and processes more inclusive, transparent and accountable.

The Commission will work with stakeholders on the **exchange of best practices**.



The Commission proposes to launch the technical development of the **Global Internet Policy Observatory** (GIPO) in 2014 as a resource for the global community.

The Commission calls on **stakeholders** to engage in capacity building in order to establish and **promote multistakeholder processes** in countries and regions where such processes are not or less developed.

The Commission, together with recipients, will continue in 2014 to **strengthen its development assistance programmes** in support of media development and freedom of expression, as well as technological, policy and regulatory capacity-building related to the Internet.



The Commission will launch a **broad consultation**, of civil society, the technical and academic communities and European industry, as well as the European Parliament and Member States, on how to ensure adequate and transparent **multi-stakeholder involvement** in the formulation of future European Internet governance policies.



The Commission, together with interested parties, including the European Internet industry, proposes to convene a series of workshops with international experts in law, ethics, social sciences, economics, international relations and technology. This expected output will be concrete and actionable recommendations to ensure coherence between existing normative frameworks and new forms of Internet-enabled norm-setting.



The Commission encourages **all stakeholders** to strengthen (and where appropriate create) **structured mechanisms** to allow regular, early and truly inclusive **upstream participation**, **review** and **comment** in **technical decisions**. These structured mechanisms should also strive towards consistency of technical decisions with **human rights**



The Commission will work with the Council and Parliament to achieve rapid adoption and implementation of **key legislation**, including the reform of the **data protection framework** and the proposed Directive on **network and information security**, in order to **strengthen trust online**.

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The European Commission will launch an **in-depth review** of the **risks**, at international level, of **conflicts of laws and jurisdictions** arising on the **Internet** and assess **all** mechanisms, processes and tools available and necessary to **solve** such conflicts.

All options for action at the **Union** or **international** level will subsequently be carefully considered, including possible legislative initiatives or additional guidelines as needed, subject to appropriate impact assessments. **This work will build on existing policies**.



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Its governance should be based on an inclusive, transparent and accountable **multistakeholder model** of governance, without prejudice to any regulatory intervention that may be taken in view of identified public interest objectives such as to ensure the respect for **human rights**, **fundamental freedoms** and **democratic values** as well as **linguistic** and **cultural diversity** and care for **vulnerable persons**.



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A **safe**, **secure**, **sound** and **resilient** architecture is the basis for **trust** and **confidence** of Internet users. At the same time, the **innovation power of the Internet** must be maintained with the full participation of the European Internet economy, building on a strengthened digital single market interconnected to the world.



This requires careful yet robust

stewardship